

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION



IN CANADA.

OF MONTREAL

Compiled for the Canada Directory for 1857-58.

MONTREAL:

JOHN LOVELL, PRINTER, ST. NICHOLAS STREET.

1857.

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NOTES AND STATISTICS

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O. F. M. QUEBEC

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PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN CANADA.

THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF LOWER CANADA.

Hon. PIERRE J. O. CHAPPEAU, LL.D., Chief Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Louis Giard, Secretary.

Joseph Lenoir, Clerk of French Correspondence, and Assistant Editor of Le Journal de l'Instruction Publique.

John Radiger, Clerk of English Correspondence, and Assistant Editor of the Lower Canada Journal of Education.

Alexandre de Lusignan, Clerk of Accounts and Statistics.

Jacques Lapierre, First Copying Clerk, and Storekeeper.

Jean Baptiste Lenoir, Second Copying Clerk.

Paul Blouin, Messenger.

SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

Names of Inspectors, and Description of each District.	Number of Municipalities.	Population.	Acres of Land owned.	Number of Schools under control.	Salary of Inspectors.		
					£	s.	d.
J. B. F. Paineaud, Magdalen Islands, Gaspé,	1	2220		3	31	5	0
Joseph Menager, Counties of Bonaventure and Gaspé,	20	20772	233340	31	250	0	0
J. Lépérance, part of Gaspé,	1	966	8000	1	62	10	0
Vincent Martin, County of Chicoutimi,	5	4951	69609	15	125	0	0
G. Thanguy, Counties of Kamouraska, Rimouski and Temiscouata,	26	34088	384692	150	218	15	0
C. Cimon, County of Charlevoix and part of Saguenay,	10	13012	299007	33	125	0	0
John Hume, County of Mégantic and part of Dorchester and of Beauce,	16	16085	214121	31	187	10	0
P. X. Béland, Counties of Beauce, Lévi, Dorchester, and of Lotbinière,	29	58135	685437	214	218	15	0
J. Crépeau, Counties of Bellefleur, Montmagny, and Islet,	18	36720	386134	128	187	10	0
P. M. Bardy, Counties of Quebec, Montmorency, and Portneuf; Catholic population of the City of Quebec,	32	80673	544571	124	250	0	0
Rev. R. Pies; Protestant population of the City of Quebec,	1	9118		35	62	10	0
P. Hubert, Counties of St. Maurice, Maskinongé, and Champlain,	21	41181	443909	190	187	10	0
G. A. Bourgeois, part of the Counties of Drummond, Bagot, and Arthabaska,	9	9305	175000	35	156	5	0
B. Maurault, Counties of Nicolet and Yamaska,	17	34650	339482	95	187	10	0
M. Child, Counties of Stanstead, Richmond, Compton, Wolfe, and part of Drummond and of Arthabaska,	25	35848	484143	245	218	15	0
R. Parmelee, Counties of Missisquoi, Brome, Shefford, and part of Iberville,	23	43632	390704	192	218	15	0
J. N. A. Archambault, the Counties of Richelieu, Verchères, Chambly, and part of St. Johns and of St. Hyacinthe,	24	60889	473298	120	218	15	0
A. P. L. Consigny, the Counties of Bagot, Rouville, and part of St. Hyacinthe and of Iberville,	22	50889	437023	12	156	5	0
M. Lanctot, Counties of Laprairie, Napierville, Beauharnois, and part of Chateauguay and of St. Johns,	10	55785	470523	141	18	15	0
John Bruce, County of Huntingdon, part of Chateauguay and of Argenteuil, and the Protestant population of the City of Montreal,	15	48530	331139	107	250	0	0
F. X. Valade, Counties of Jacques Cartier, Hochelaga, Vaudreuil, and Soulanges, and Catholic population of the City of Montreal,	26	82559	424175	116	250	0	0
A. D. Dorval, Counties of Berthier, Joliette, and Montcalm,	34	64558	636008	134	218	15	0
F. Germain, Counties of Laval, Terrebonne, Two Mountains, and part of Argenteuil,	26	46210	363334	114	187	10	0
J. J. Roney, Counties of Ottawa and Pontiac,	23	23164	826327	86	218	15	0

JACQUES CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL.—MONTREAL.

Rev. Hospice Verreau, Principal, Ordinary Professor and Director of Male Students' Boarding House.
Leopold Desjardins, B.A., Ordinary Professor.
Dominique Boudrias, Teacher of Boys' Model School.

Patrick Delaney, Associate Professor, Usher and Teacher of Boys' Model School.
J. B. Labelle, Associate Professor.

MCGILL NORMAL SCHOOL.—MONTREAL.

J. W. Dawson, LL.D., Principal and Associate Professor.
W. H. Hicks and Samson Paul Robins, Ordinary Professors.

Léon Fontenau, B.A., Associate Professor.
Jas. McGregor and Mary McCracken, Teachers in Model School.

LAVAL NORMAL SCHOOL.—QUEBEC.

Rev. Ed. G. Horan, Principal, Ordinary Professor and Director of Male Students' Boarding House.
F. X. Toussaint and Joseph Emile de Fénouillet, Ordinary Professors.
Félix E. Juneau, Teacher of Boys' Model School, Professors.

Andrew Doyle, Associate Professor and Teacher of Boys' Model School.
Pierre Louis Morin and Ernest Gagnon, Associate Professors.

The Government of Old France had given a great deal of attention to the subject of public instruction in Canada. The first school in this country was the Jesuits' College, opened at Quebec by Father Le Jeune in 1632. The Seminary of Quebec was founded by Mgr. De Laval in 1662. The College of St. Sulpice at Mon-

treuil, and the Nunnery of the Ursulines at Quebec, were also among the first schools opened in this country. The Frères Charrons, a religious order, and subsequently the Frères des Ecoles Chrétienues, also had schools for elementary education in Canada under the French régime, but they were discontinued after a short time. The pious Marguerite Bourgeois, whose name is now surrounded with veneration by all Canadians, founded, in 1553, the order of La Congrégation de Notre Dame, which has now 40 schools in operation, with about 7000 pupils. The Franciscans had a good many elementary schools for boys before the Conquest, and the Jesuits supported out of their revenues several lay teachers, who were mostly old pupils of their college. The two orders having been suppressed during the first years of the new régime, there remained for a long time scarcely any other schools but the two Seminaries of Quebec and Montreal, the Convents of the Ursulines at Quebec and at Three Rivers, and the schools of the Congregation of Notre Dame at Montreal and at several villages throughout the country. Indeed, although the Sisters did not admit boys into their schools, a great portion of the education received by the men in the country parishes, is due to them; many a mother who was taught by them, having in her turn educated her own children of both sexes.

Lord Dorchester, Governor of the Province of Quebec, appointed, in 1787, a commission to inquire into the subject of education. That commission recommended the establishment of an elementary school in each parish, of a model school in each county, and of a non-sectarian university. The whole was to be endowed with the Jesuits' estates and by grants from the Crown lands. Bishop Hubert opposed the plan, whilst his coadjutor, Bishop Bailly, supported it; and ultimately it was dropped by the Government. In 1801, the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning was created; but the members of the Board being composed of men with whom the great majority of the people had no sympathies, and the teachers being mostly imported from the United Kingdom and without any knowledge of the French language, it was a decided failure. After twenty years of existence, it had 37 schools and 1048 pupils. It reached as a maximum 84 schools and 3675 pupils. In 1824, the Legislature passed an Act, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement and Endowment of Elementary Schools in the Parishes." That Act provided for the establishment of one school in each parish, through the agency of the *fabriques*, which are corporate bodies, instituted under the old laws of France, consisting of the *curé* or rector and of the *marguilliers* or churchwardens. It provided that whenever the parish would number more than two hundred families, a second school could be opened. The *fabrique* was authorized to acquire and possess one acre of land whereon to build a schoolhouse, and to apply one fourth of its revenues to the maintenance of the schools.

In 1829 an Act was passed providing for the election of school trustees in each parish or township,—for the payment of a salary of twenty pounds to each teacher whose school would number twenty pupils, with an addition of ten shillings for each pupil belonging to any poor family taught free in the school. The same statute provided also that the Government was to pay one half of the building of school-houses, under certain conditions; the whole amount not to exceed £2000 per annum. Several Acts were subsequently passed amending and extending those previous Acts. They contained provisions for aid to colleges and girls' academies, and various sums voted to Mr. Perrault and to the Quebec Education Society for the introduction of the Lancasterian system. A deaf and dumb institute at Quebec was also provided for, and, under the auspices of Mr. Ronald Macdonald, who had been instructed by Mr. Leclerc, himself a disciple of the Abbé de Lepée, it realised every expectation.

Various wise enactments for collecting statistics, for visiting schools by Members of Parliament, and for the distribution of prize-books, were made. One of the statutes provided also for the erection of a Normal School; and the Rev. John Holmes, principal of the Seminary of Quebec, was sent to Europe with a view of visiting the normal schools of the old world, and of procuring professors, books, apparatus, and collections of natural history. He returned towards the end of 1836, with Mr. Regnaud, the director of a normal school in France, and Mr. Findlater from Scotland. A Normal School was opened in Montreal; but the Troubles having broken out a short time after, and the Constitution having been suspended, the school had to be given up. Mr. Findlater went back to Scotland, and Mr. Regnaud, finding employment here as a land surveyor, remained in the country. The provisions for the maintenance of the Common Schools having been allowed to fall through by the Legislative Council, during its quarrels with the House of Assembly, the system which had been gradually maturing itself, was destroyed. This was the second great blow aimed at the educational institutions of Lower Canada. The first was the confiscation of the Jesuits' and Franciscans' estates, shortly after the Conquest. When the second calamity befel us, there was under the operation of the law 1600 schools, wherein 40,000 children were taught; most of which had to be closed. In the meantime, however, several colleges had been erected and were in a most flourishing condition. When Lord Durham came here, with all the powers and attributes of vice-royalty, he found, as he has stated, Lower Canada in the anomalous position of a country where superior education was amply provided for, while nothing almost was done for elementary education. In his Report, he paid however to our classical institutions a just tribute of praise.

After the Union of the Provinces, the Legislature passed, in 1841, a law for the establishment and maintenance of public schools. It provided for the appointment of a Superintendent of Education for the whole Province, and appropriated a sum of £50,000 for the support of common schools, to be apportioned between the several municipal districts in proportion to the number of children of school age in each of them. The Hon.

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Mr. Jamieson was appointed Superintendent under this law; but to meet the wants of the two sections of the Province, the Rev. Mr. Murray and Dr. Meilleur were also appointed Superintendents, the former for Upper and the latter for Lower Canada. Dr. Meilleur had been for several years a Member of the Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada, and had published various elementary works. He had also been one of the founders and directors of the College of L'Assomption. In 1845 another law was passed, applying chiefly to Lower Canada, and providing for the appointment of a Superintendent for each section, and containing a great many new regulations, that had been omitted in the first law. This was again superseded by the law of 1846, which is the foundation of the several laws now in force. One of its most important features was that it made the assessment compulsory, and did away with the voluntary contributions. That important step was however altered in 1849, when a law containing various amendments, most of which, giving to the Superintendent powers of a quasi-judicial nature in matters controverted between the parties to the school law, restored the voluntary contribution; which however at present, in most of the Municipalities, the good sense of the people has set aside for the legal assessment. It also contained new provisions concerning the monthly fees, and the powers of the Boards of Examiners. Another law, passed in 1851, provided for the establishment of a Normal School and for the appointment of School Inspectors. In 1855, Dr. Meilleur resigned his office, and was appointed to that of post-master at Montreal. He left a name untarnished for his assiduity, perseverance, and integrity, and, considering the great difficulties he had to contend with, by the violent opposition to school assessments made in several parts of the country by contemptible seekers of popular fame, justly branded with the French name of *éteigneurs*, he may be said to have been generally successful in his administration. He was succeeded by the Hon. Pierre J. O. Chauveau, who had been a Member of Parliament for the County of Quebec during eleven years, and had filled successively the offices of Solicitor General for Lower Canada and of Secretary of the Province.

In his first report, Mr. Chauveau recommended various reforms; and for the accomplishment of most of them, two laws were passed in the session of 1856. One of them chiefly relates to superior, and the other to elementary education. The most important features of this new legislation consisted in providing for the distribution through the Superintendent, and on his report, of the annual grants to Universities, Colleges, Academies, and Model Schools; the creation of several Normal Schools instead of one; the publication of Journals of Education; the appointment of a Council of Public Instruction; and the creation of a teachers' pension fund, on the same principle as that of Upper Canada. With the exception of the appointment of the Council of Public Instruction, these measures have all been carried into effect. There are now published two Journals of Education, one in French and the other in English. They are issued alternately every fortnight, are conducted by the Superintendent with an assistant for each of them, and, with the exception of the official notices, the articles and selections are different in each. The price of subscription is one dollar for each. Teachers are allowed a copy of both, or two copies of either, for the same price. It is sent free to public institutions, and to the School Commissioners for their use and that of teachers unable to subscribe. Each number contains one or more illustrations. The issue of the *Journal de L'Instruction Publique* is 4,000 copies, that of the *Journal of Education* 2,000. The former has nearly 900 paying subscribers, the latter about 300.

The Jacques Cartier and McGill Normal Schools were inaugurated in Montreal on the 2nd of March 1857. The Laval Normal School was opened at Quebec on the 15th of May. The McGill Normal School is intended for Protestants, and the teaching is carried on chiefly in the English language; but the French language is also taught with great care. The two others are intended for Catholics; and the teaching is carried on chiefly in French. The English language is however taught to the French pupils; and arrangements have been made that instruction may be also imparted to any English pupil-teacher in his own vernacular. In their Model Schools there are French and English teachers, about an equal number of children of each origin, and the two languages are placed precisely on the same footing. The McGill School started with the boys' and girls' department in full operation. The girls' department of the Laval Normal School was opened on the 15th of September. The girls are boarders at the Ursuline Convent, but the instruction is chiefly imparted to them by the professors of the Normal School. The girls' department of the Jacques Cartier Normal School is not yet organized. The following is a table of the number of students who have attended each school:—

Name of Institution.	No. of Students received into the Institution.	Left without Diplomas.	Left with Model-School Diplomas.	Left with Elementary-School Diplomas.	Actually in the Institution.
Jacques Cartier Normal School—Male pupil-teachers	56	2	7	1	46
McGill Normal School—Male pupil-teachers	9	2	0	5	2
Female " "	83	16	0	11	56*
Laval Normal School—Male pupil-teachers	25	1	0	0	24
Female " "	43	0	0	0	43
	216	21	7	17	171

* Five of these have remained, although they have received an Elementary-School diploma.

The Model Schools attached to the McGill Normal School number 220 children, those of the Laval Normal School about 300, and that of Jacques Cartier 82. The pupils of the Jacques Cartier Normal School who have obtained diplomas have all been hired, with salaries between £90 and £120, exclusive of lodging.

Besides carrying into effect the several provisions of the laws above mentioned, Mr. Chauveau has also re-organized the department by the appointment of more clerks and a better division of labor; assisted in the creation of the Associations of Teachers in connexion with the Normal Schools; caused the distribution of prize-books by the Inspectors on their visits; and formed the nucleus of a departmental library, which numbers about 3000 volumes. The pecuniary responsibility of the office has been greatly increased by the new law; and from the 1st of January to the last of August £56,077 17s. 10d. were distributed through the Education Office. The correspondence is also daily increasing. During the first six months of 1857 no less than 3,824 letters and reports were received, and 10,557 letters and circulars sent.

The following extracts and statistics from the Report of the Superintendent for 1855 will give a fair idea of the state of public instruction in Lower Canada, and of the progress made during the last five or six years:—

"The amount of progress made during the three last years in the number of all sorts of educational institutions, in the number of the scholars of all these institutions united, and in the sums levied from the tax-payers for the common schools, may be thus stated:

	1853.	1854.	1855.	Increase over 1854.	Increase over 1853.
institutions	2352	2705	2969	74	517
pupils	108284	119737	126677	6940	18393
contributions	441462	£30508	£32284	£2770	£20822

"The following table gives in detail the progress made in Lower Canada, and shows that it is greater in the middle and superior classes of education. The number of academies, of the higher class of girls' schools, of the convents devoted to teaching and of their pupils, has more than quadrupled; that of colleges and their students has increased by one half. The number of model schools and their pupils (perhaps the most important point of all) has more than doubled. It is to the suppression of several school districts, for the purpose of establishing better schools, the development of the higher order of institutions, as well as to the general penury, that we must attribute the slower rate of progress for this year, compared with last, of the elementary schools.

	Number of Schools and Pupils in			Increase in 1854.	Increase in 1855.	Increase over 1853, in 1855.
	1853.	1854.	1855.			
Elementary schools	2114	2352	2513	238, or 11 p. c.	161, or 6 p. c.	399, or 18 p. c.
Pupils	92275	97310	100108	5035, or 5 p. c.	2858, or 3 p. c.	7893, or 8 p. c.
Model schools	67	154	132	87, or 129 p. c.	85, or 126 p. c.	85, or 126 p. c.
Pupils	3524	6747	8104	3223, or 91 p. c.	1447, or 20 p. c.	4670, or 132 p. c.
Girls' high schools	53	67	78	14, or 26 p. c.	11, or 16 p. c.	25, or 47 p. c.
Pupils	3041	3171	4348	130, or 4 p. c.	1177, or 37 p. c.	1307, or 43 p. c.
Academies	19	23	40	4	17	21
Pupils	1109	1272	3856	103, or 9 p. c.	2584, or 203 p. c.	2087, or 229 p. c.
Convents devoted to teaching	44	46	2	2	6	8
Pupils	2796	6104	8530	5308, or 118 p. c.	2420, or 39 p. c.	5734, or 205 p. c.
Colleges	14	16	21	2	5	7
Students	2110	2515	3325	405, or 19 p. c.	810, or 32 p. c.	1215, or 57 p. c.

"I am happy to state that the few bad symptoms which I have pointed out are far from being general, but, on the contrary, the facts and figures which I now hastily compile, will show a continued progress.

"One proof of that progress is the almost general abandonment of the system of voluntary contribution, and the adoption of that of assessment. It will be seen, by Appendix C, that 384 municipalities take the most simple, the most economical, all things considered, and, at all events, the most equitable and certain method, that of assessment; 45 only have had recourse to voluntary contributions, and they are principally municipalities in which they are only beginning to have schools: the practical good sense of our people is every where condemning the latter mode.

"Notwithstanding the extreme misery which has prevailed in many districts, only five municipalities have availed themselves of the clause in favor of indigent townships; there is everywhere manifested a noble repugnance to taking advantage of that provision. Ten municipalities appear on the table as giving no sign of intellectual life. With the exception of St. Michel d'Yamaska, these are very poor and isolated settlements; Mann and Newport in the District of Gaspé, Valcartier, St. Féréol, Ste. Sophie, and Cranbourne in the District of Quebec, Ely in the District of St. Francis, St. Columban in the District of Montreal, and Grenville in the District of Ottawa. Since receiving the Report of the Inspectors, I have ascertained that there have been steps taken by the inhabitants of Valcartier, St. Columban, and St. Féréol, which justify me in saying that the law is now carried out there; the last-mentioned parish has had a school since the month of July. There are therefore in reality only seven municipalities where the law is not in operation; and it is to be observed to the honor of the Districts of Kamouraska and Montreal that not one of these dark spots is found within their limits.

"Taking the total number of pupils attending colleges, academies, and model schools, we have 15,215 boys receiving instruction of various grades above elementary education. The total number of pupils attending convents and schools of the higher class for girls gives 12,738 girls receiving a superior education. If to this we add one half of the pupils of the elementary schools, we shall have 73,782 children receiving a good education.

"In this respect, the numbers for Lower Canada are more than double, as is also the annual progress; and he who would not admit that many of our educational institutions are not inferior to those of any part of this continent, must either be very much prejudiced or know very little of what is passing around him.

"I should have remarked that, besides the numerous superior and secondary educational institutions which the Catholic clergy of Lower Canada have founded, the country owes to them the two Institutions for the deaf and dumb, the only ones which we have. That for females, situated at Long Point, near Montreal, has about twenty pupils; that for boys, at St. Laurent, has lately added to the number of its professors two clerks of St. Viator; one of whom, Mr. Young, is himself deaf and dumb, and was educated at the Institute of Nancy in France.

"It should be remembered that a sum of £30,000 is at the disposal of the Government for the establishment of such schools. Having had, while occupying a different position, to examine this subject, I would be happy to give any information, or make any suggestions, which might be desired, at least as far as Lower Canada is concerned.

"There is nothing better calculated than the following table to establish the substantial character of the progress accomplished. It will be seen that the proportion of the pupils of our model and common schools studying the most important branches of practical education increase every year. The number of those studying compound-arithmetic and book-keeping has

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UNIVERSITIES.

No.	Name of Institution, and where situated.	Date of Foundation.	By whom founded.	Faculty of Theology.				Faculty of Law.				Faculty of Medicine.				Faculty of Arts.			
				Number of Professors.	Number of Students.	Number of Volumes.	Cost of Instruction.	Number of Professors.	Number of Students.	Number of Volumes.	Cost of Instruction.	Number of Professors.	Number of Students.	Number of Volumes.	Cost of Instruction.	Number of Professors.	Number of Students.	Number of Volumes.	Cost of Instruction.
				Not yet organized.	Not yet organized.	Not yet organized.	£ s. d.	Not yet organized.	Not yet organized.	Not yet organized.	£ s. d.	Not yet organized.	Not yet organized.	Not yet organized.	£ s. d.	Not yet organized.	Not yet organized.	Not yet organized.	£ s. d.
1	McGill College, Montreal.	1828	Hon. J. McGill.	4	15	1200	6 0 0	4	15	1200	6 0 0	10	57	2500	500	6	37	1500	3700
2	University Laval, Quebec.	1854	The Seminary of Quebec.	5	16	1200	6 0 0	5	16	1200	6 0 0	7	20	2000	1500	8	37	1500	3200
3	Catholic School of Theology, Grand Seminary of Quebec.	1863	Mgr. Laval, 1st Bishop of Quebec.	4	42	1500	gratuit.												
4	Catholic School of Theology, Grand Seminary of Montreal.			5	60	1200	gratuit.												
5	Protestant School of Theology, Bishop's College, Lennoxville, District of St. Francis.	1841	His Lordship Bishop of Montreal.	1	8	1000													
6	Medical School, Montreal.	1843	Physicians of Montreal.																
7	School of Theology, St. Mary's College, Montreal.	1852	v. 2nd division, No. 15.	1	15														
8	Catholic School of Theology, College of St. Hyacinthe, District of Montreal.		v. 2nd division, No. 4.	2	18	500	gratuit.												
9	Catholic School of Theology, College of Nicolet, District of Three Rivers.	1854	v. 2nd division, No. 3.	1	15	500	gratuit.												
				13	143	4700		10	46	1200	6 0 0	25	105	4700	2050	12	6	37	1500

COLLEGES.

No.	Name of Institution, and where situated.	Date of Foundation.	By whom Founded.	Composition of Body of Professors.				Number of Volumes in Libraries.	Number of Professors and Directors.	Students & Institutions.	Number of Students.
1	Petit Séminaire of Quebec, District of Quebec.	1666	Mgr. Laval, 1st Bishop of Quebec.	Priests, Ecclesiastics, and Laymen.	15000	26	40	400			
2	College of Notre-Dame, District of Montreal.	1773	Seminary of Montreal.	Priests and Ecclesiastics of St. Sulpice.	11000	18	60	255			
3	College of St. Hyacinthe, District of Quebec.	1804	M. le Curé Brassard.	Priests and Ecclesiastics.	4000	13	20	243			
4	College of St. Thérèse de Blainville, District of Montreal.	1812	M. le Curé Girouard.	Priests and Ecclesiastics.	7000	23	20	243			
5	College of Chambly, District of Montreal.	1825	M. le Curé Ducharme.	Priests and Ecclesiastics.	5000	14	18	139			
6	College of Ste. Anne Lapointe, District of Kamouraska.	1827	M. le Curé Poirchaud.	Clerks of St. Victor.	1500	8	35	134			
7	College of L'Assomption, District of Montreal.	1832	M. le Curé Labelle, J. B. Meilleur, and C. L. Cazeneuve.	Priests, Ecclesiastics, and Laymen.	1500	19	20	204			
8	College of St. Joseph, District of Montreal.	1840	McGill College.	Lay Protestant Professors.	1500	19	20	204			
9	Bishop's College, District of St. Francis.	1841	His Lordship Bishop Mountain.	Ministers of the Church of England.	800	4	10	240			
10	Joliette College, District of St. Francis.	1846	Honorable Barthélemy Joliette.	Clerks of St. Victor.	800	6	10	240			
11	Masson College, Terrebonne, District of Montreal.	1847	Widow Joseph Masson.	Priests, Ecclesiastics, and Laymen.	1500	12	10	189			

13 High School of Quebec, District of Quebec.
14 St. Mary's College, District of Montreal.

Lay Protestant Professors.
Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

10000
6
35
200

5 College of Ste. Thérèse de Blainville, District of Montreal	5000	15	15	130
6 College of Chambly, District of Montreal	1500	9	30	213
7 College of Ste. Anne Lapointe, District of Montreal	1500	9	30	213
8 College of Ste. Anne Lapointe, District of Montreal	1500	9	30	213
9 High School of McGill College, District of Montreal	800	6	10	240
10 Bishop's College, Lennoxville, District of St. Francis	1500	12	10	100
11 Joliette College, District of Montreal	1500	12	10	100
12 Mason College, Terrebonne, District of Montreal	1500	12	10	100

13 High School of Quebec, District of Quebec	1000	6	35	200
14 St. Mary's College, District of Montreal	4000	15	25	100
15 College of St. Michel, District of Quebec	1000	5	10	142
16 College of Notre Dame de la Victoire, Pointe Lévi, District of Quebec	2000	13	20	245
17 College of Laval, District of Montreal	1000	7	10	115
18 College of St. Henri de Montebello, District of Montreal	1000	4	10	32
19 College of Riensud, District of Montreal	1000	4	10	32
20 College of St. Marie de Monroir, District of Montreal	1000	4	10	32
21 College of Ste. Marie de la Beauché, District of Montreal	1000	4	10	32
22 College of Verchères, District of Montreal	1000	4	10	32
23 College of Sherbrooke, District of St. Francis	1000	4	10	32
24 College of Institute of Sherbrooke, District of St. Francis	1000	4	10	32
25 College of Ste. Elizabeth, District of St. Francis	1000	4	10	32
26 College of Ste. Elizabeth, District of St. Francis	1000	4	10	32
27 College of Ste. Elizabeth, District of St. Francis	1000	4	10	32
28 College of Ste. Elizabeth, District of St. Francis	1000	4	10	32
29 College of Ste. Elizabeth, District of St. Francis	1000	4	10	32
30 College of Ste. Elizabeth, District of St. Francis	1000	4	10	32
31 College of Ste. Elizabeth, District of St. Francis	1000	4	10	32
32 College of Ste. Elizabeth, District of St. Francis	1000	4	10	32
33 College of Ste. Elizabeth, District of St. Francis	1000	4	10	32

No.	Name of Institution, and where situated.	Date of Foundation.	By whom founded.	Composition of Body of Teachers.	No. of Female Teachers.	No. of Boarders and Day Scholars.	Total Number of Pupils.
1	Convent of the Ursulines at Quebec	1630	Madame de la Pétrole.	Ursuline Nuns	22	186	175
2	Convent of General Hospital at Quebec	1693	M. de St. Valer.	Augustine Nuns	12	89	89
3	Convent and School of the Congregation of Notre Dame at Montreal	1693	La Sœur Bourgeois	Nuns of the Canadian Order of the Congregation of Notre Dame	30	174	2051
4	Boarding School of Maria-Villa, Montreal	1854	The Ladies of the Congregation.	Ursuline Nuns	12	108	103
5	Convent of the Ursulines at Three Rivers	1854	M. de St. Valer, second Bishop of Quebec	Ladies of the Congregation	15	227	580
6	Convent of the Congregation at Quebec	1846	M. de St. Valer, second Bishop of Quebec	Ladies of the Congregation	15	227	580
7	Convent of the Sisters of Charity at Quebec	1846	M. de St. Valer, second Bishop of Quebec	Ladies of the Congregation	15	227	580
8	Convent of the Good Shepherd at Quebec	1838	M. de St. Valer, second Bishop of Quebec	Ladies of the Canadian Order of Grey Nuns	10	527	527
9	Convent of the Good Shepherd at Montreal	1847	Madame F. X. Roy	Ladies of the Canadian Order of Grey Nuns	5	213	213
10	Convent of the Good Shepherd at Montreal	1847	Madame F. X. Roy	Ladies of the Canadian Order of Grey Nuns	5	213	213
11	Convent of the Good Shepherd at Montreal	1847	Madame F. X. Roy	Ladies of the Canadian Order of Grey Nuns	5	213	213
12	Convent of the Good Shepherd at Montreal	1847	Madame F. X. Roy	Ladies of the Canadian Order of Grey Nuns	5	213	213
13	Convent of the Good Shepherd at Montreal	1847	Madame F. X. Roy	Ladies of the Canadian Order of Grey Nuns	5	213	213
14	Convent of the Good Shepherd at Montreal	1847	Madame F. X. Roy	Ladies of the Canadian Order of Grey Nuns	5	213	213
15	Convent of the Good Shepherd at Montreal	1847	Madame F. X. Roy	Ladies of the Canadian Order of Grey Nuns	5	213	213
16	Convent of the Good Shepherd at Montreal	1847	Madame F. X. Roy	Ladies of the Canadian Order of Grey Nuns	5	213	213
17	Convent of the Good Shepherd at Montreal	1847	Madame F. X. Roy	Ladies of the Canadian Order of Grey Nuns	5	213	213
18	Convent of the Good Shepherd at Montreal	1847	Madame F. X. Roy	Ladies of the Canadian Order of Grey Nuns	5	213	213
19	Convent of the Good Shepherd at Montreal	1847	Madame F. X. Roy	Ladies of the Canadian Order of Grey Nuns	5	213	213
20	Convent of the Good Shepherd at Montreal	1847	Madame F. X. Roy	Ladies of the Canadian Order of Grey Nuns	5	213	213
21	Convent of the Good Shepherd at Montreal	1847	Madame F. X. Roy	Ladies of the Canadian Order of Grey Nuns	5	213	213
22	Convent of the Good Shepherd at Montreal	1847	Madame F. X. Roy	Ladies of the Canadian Order of Grey Nuns	5	213	213
23	Convent of the Good Shepherd at Montreal	1847	Madame F. X. Roy	Ladies of the Canadian Order of Grey Nuns	5	213	213
24	Convent of the Good Shepherd at Montreal	1847	Madame F. X. Roy	Ladies of the Canadian Order of Grey Nuns	5	213	213
25	Convent of the Good Shepherd at Montreal	1847	Madame F. X. Roy	Ladies of the Canadian Order of Grey Nuns	5	213	213
26	Convent of the Good Shepherd at Montreal	1847	Madame F. X. Roy	Ladies of the Canadian Order of Grey Nuns	5	213	213
27	Convent of the Good Shepherd at Montreal	1847	Madame F. X. Roy	Ladies of the Canadian Order of Grey Nuns	5	213	213
28	Convent of the Good Shepherd at Montreal	1847	Madame F. X. Roy	Ladies of the Canadian Order of Grey Nuns	5	213	213
29	Convent of the Good Shepherd at Montreal	1847	Madame F. X. Roy	Ladies of the Canadian Order of Grey Nuns	5	213	213
30	Convent of the Good Shepherd at Montreal	1847	Madame F. X. Roy	Ladies of the Canadian Order of Grey Nuns	5	213	213
31	Convent of the Good Shepherd at Montreal	1847	Madame F. X. Roy	Ladies of the Canadian Order of Grey Nuns	5	213	213
32	Convent of the Good Shepherd at Montreal	1847	Madame F. X. Roy	Ladies of the Canadian Order of Grey Nuns	5	213	213
33	Convent of the Good Shepherd at Montreal	1847	Madame F. X. Roy	Ladies of the Canadian Order of Grey Nuns	5	213	213

GIRLS' ACADEMIES, &c.

No.	Name of Institution, and where situated.	Date of Foundation.	By whom founded.	Composition of Body of Teachers.	No. of Female Teachers.	No. of Boarders and Day Scholars.	Total Number of Pupils.
1	High School of Quebec, District of Quebec	1846	M. de St. Valer, second Bishop of Quebec	Ursuline Nuns	22	186	175
2	College of St. Michel, District of Quebec	1853	M. de St. Valer, second Bishop of Quebec	Ursuline Nuns	12	89	89
3	College of Notre Dame de la Victoire, Pointe Lévi, District of Quebec	1853	M. de St. Valer, second Bishop of Quebec	Ursuline Nuns	30	174	2051
4	College of Laval, District of Montreal	1854	M. de St. Valer, second Bishop of Quebec	Ursuline Nuns	12	108	103
5	College of St. Henri de Montebello, District of Montreal	1854	M. de St. Valer, second Bishop of Quebec	Ursuline Nuns	15	227	580
6	College of Riensud, District of Montreal	1854	M. de St. Valer, second Bishop of Quebec	Ursuline Nuns	15	227	580
7	College of St. Marie de Monroir, District of Montreal	1854	M. de St. Valer, second Bishop of Quebec	Ursuline Nuns	15	227	580
8	College of Ste. Marie de la Beauché, District of Montreal	1854	M. de St. Valer, second Bishop of Quebec	Ursuline Nuns	15	227	580
9	College of Verchères, District of Montreal	1854	M. de St. Valer, second Bishop of Quebec	Ursuline Nuns	15	227	580
10	College of Sherbrooke, District of St. Francis	1854	M. de St. Valer, second Bishop of Quebec	Ursuline Nuns	15	227	580
11	College of Institute of Sherbrooke, District of St. Francis	1854	M. de St. Valer, second Bishop of Quebec	Ursuline Nuns	15	227	580
12	College of Ste. Elizabeth, District of St. Francis	1854	M. de St. Valer, second Bishop of Quebec	Ursuline Nuns	15	227	580
13	College of Ste. Elizabeth, District of St. Francis	1854	M. de St. Valer, second Bishop of Quebec	Ursuline Nuns	15	227	580
14	College of Ste. Elizabeth, District of St. Francis	1854	M. de St. Valer, second Bishop of Quebec	Ursuline Nuns	15	227	580
15	College of Ste. Elizabeth, District of St. Francis	1854	M. de St. Valer, second Bishop of Quebec	Ursuline Nuns	15	227	580
16	College of Ste. Elizabeth, District of St. Francis	1854	M. de St. Valer, second Bishop of Quebec	Ursuline Nuns	15	227	580
17	College of Ste. Elizabeth, District of St. Francis	1854	M. de St. Valer, second Bishop of Quebec	Ursuline Nuns	15	227	580
18	College of Ste. Elizabeth, District of St. Francis	1854	M. de St. Valer, second Bishop of Quebec	Ursuline Nuns	15	227	580
19	College of Ste. Elizabeth, District of St. Francis	1854	M. de St. Valer, second Bishop of Quebec	Ursuline Nuns	15	227	580
20	College of Ste. Elizabeth, District of St. Francis	1854	M. de St. Valer, second Bishop of Quebec	Ursuline Nuns	15	227	580
21	College of Ste. Elizabeth, District of St. Francis	1854	M. de St. Valer, second Bishop of Quebec	Ursuline Nuns	15	227	580
22	College of Ste. Elizabeth, District of St. Francis	1854	M. de St. Valer, second Bishop of Quebec	Ursuline Nuns	15	227	580
23	College of Ste. Elizabeth, District of St. Francis	1854	M. de St. Valer, second Bishop of Quebec	Ursuline Nuns	15	227	580
24	College of Ste. Elizabeth, District of St. Francis	1854	M. de St. Valer, second Bishop of Quebec	Ursuline Nuns	15	227	580
25	College of Ste. Elizabeth, District of St. Francis	1854	M. de St. Valer, second Bishop of Quebec	Ursuline Nuns	15	227	580
26	College of Ste. Elizabeth, District of St. Francis	1854	M. de St. Valer, second Bishop of Quebec	Ursuline Nuns	15	227	580
27	College of Ste. Elizabeth, District of St. Francis	1854	M. de St. Valer, second Bishop of Quebec	Ursuline Nuns	15	227	580
28	College of Ste. Elizabeth, District of St. Francis	1854	M. de St. Valer, second Bishop of Quebec	Ursuline Nuns	15	227	580
29	College of Ste. Elizabeth, District of St. Francis	1854	M. de St. Valer, second Bishop of Quebec	Ursuline Nuns	15	227	580
30	College of Ste. Elizabeth, District of St. Francis	1854	M. de St. Valer, second Bishop of Quebec	Ursuline Nuns	15	227	580
31	College of Ste. Elizabeth, District of St. Francis	1854	M. de St. Valer, second Bishop of Quebec	Ursuline Nuns	15	227	580
32	College of Ste. Elizabeth, District of St. Francis	1854	M. de St. Valer, second Bishop of Quebec	Ursuline Nuns	15	227	580
33	College of Ste. Elizabeth, District of St. Francis	1854	M. de St. Valer, second Bishop of Quebec	Ursuline Nuns	15	227	580

LOWER CANADA.
UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

LAVAL UNIVERSITY,
QUEBEC.

In 1663, the first Roman catholic Bishop of Canada, François de Montmorency-Laval, founded and endowed, with his own patrimony, an institution, which was called the Quebec Seminary. The primary object of this institution was the education of boys who felt an inclination for the priesthood, and such it continued until 1759. After the conquest of this country by the English, a College, which the Jesuits had held at Quebec since 1645, having been suppressed, the directors of this Seminary, in order to meet the wants and wishes of those boys who were not intended for the priesthood, admitted into their classes all those whose good conduct and talents entitled them to such favor. By this change, the Seminary became a regular College, and had, by successive additions, acquired a high degree of importance, when it was erected, by Her Majesty's Royal Charter, into a University, under the style and name of *The Laval University*.

By this charter, which bears date December 8th, 1852, no change was effected in the constitution of the Seminary itself; but a Council, composed of the directors of the institution, and the three senior professors of the several Faculties, was empowered to possess and enjoy all the privileges granted to the Universities of the United Kingdom and especially that of conferring degrees in the Faculties of Divinity, Law, Medicine, and Arts. His Grace the Roman catholic Archbishop of Quebec is, by virtue of his office, Visitor of the University. The Superior of the Seminary for the time being, holds the office of Rector.

Since the granting of the charter unceasing efforts have been employed to secure its complete execution. In 1853, five professors of the Faculty of Medicine were appointed, and one of them was sent to England, France, and Belgium, to purchase a medical library and museum, with a fine collection of surgical instruments. During the following year, the University acquired a great number of books for the Faculty of Law, and a collection for the study of *Materia Medica*. The expense incurred by these objects was about £12,000. At length, in September, 1854, the Faculties of Law and Medicine opened their courses, after a solemn inauguration, in which Lord Elgin took part, on the 21st of that month. At the same time, several buildings were commenced for the use of the University, of which a part only is finished, but which, when completed, will have involved an outlay exceeding \$800,000.

Of the four Faculties, two (viz. those of Law and Medicine) have been almost completely organized. Those of Divinity and Arts are now contemplated, and will soon be in operation. The course of instruction is intended to occupy four years, except in the Faculty of Arts, which is limited to three years. In the Faculty of Divinity, dogmatic and moral theology, Holy Scriptures, sacred eloquence, ecclesiastical history, and canon law are to be taught. History, literature, eloquence, moral, intellectual, and natural philosophy, mathematics, &c., will form the subjects of the lectures in the Faculty of Arts. The list of the professors of the Faculties of Law and Medicine shows what branches are already taught in these Faculties. Maritime law and notarial practice will soon be added to the course of lectures in the Faculty of Law; and comparative anatomy in the Faculty of Medicine.

The Library of the University contains 18,000 volumes, of which 1,200 are in the Law department, and 2,000 in that of Medicine. Besides the museum and collections already mentioned, the Institution possesses philosophical apparatus which have cost \$10,000, a good collection of minerals, and a well-fitted chemical laboratory.

TERMS.—The academical year is divided into three terms; the first begins on the second Tuesday of September, and ends on Christmas eve; the second begins on the day after Epiphany, and ends on the Wednesday preceding Easter; the third begins on the second Monday after Easter, and ends on the second Tuesday of July. After each term the students are required to pass an examination upon all the matters taught during the term.

Visitor.—His Grace the Most Rev. Pierre Flavien Turgeon, archbishop of Quebec.

Rector.—Very Rev. Louis Jacques Casault, D.D., superior of the Quebec Seminary.

Council.—Hon. William Badgley, LL.D., professor of the Faculty of law; rev. Félix Buteau, director of the Quebec seminary; Jacques Crémazie, LL.D., professor of the Faculty of law; rev. Jean Baptiste Antoine Ferland, professor of the Faculty of arts; Charles Frémont, M.D., professor of the Faculty of medicine; rev. Michel Forgues, director of the Quebec seminary; rev. Louis Gingras, director of the Quebec seminary; rev. Léon Gingras, D.D., director of the Quebec seminary; Thomas Sterry Hunt, Dr. of Sciences, professor of the Faculty of arts; rev. Edouard Michel Méthod, director of the Quebec seminary; Hon. Augustin Norbert Morin, LL.D., professor of the Faculty of law; Jean Zéphirin Nault, M.D., professor of the Faculty of medicine; James Arthur Sewell, M.D., professor of the Faculty of medicine; rev. Elzéar Alexandre Taschereau, D.Cn.L., director of the Quebec seminary.

Secretary.—Rev. E. A. Taschereau, D.Cn.L.

Librarian.—Rev. Louis Gingras.

PROFESSORS.

Faculty of Divinity.—This Faculty has not yet been organized. It will be composed of five professors.

Faculty of Law.—Hon. A. N. Morin, LL.D., Dean of the Faculty, professor of natural law and the rights of nations; Jacques Crémazie, LL.D., professor of civil law; hon. William Badgley, LL.D., professor of criminal law; Jean Thomas Taschereau, LL.D., professor of commercial law; Joseph Ulric Tessier, LL.D., professor of law procedure and practice; Auguste Eugène Aubry, LL.D., professor of Roman law; Nicolas Trudelle, apparitor.

Faculty of Medicine.—C. Frémont, M.D., Dean of the Faculty, and professor of surgery; J. A. Sewell, M.D., professor of medicine; J. Z. Nault, M.D., professor of materia medica; Jean Etienne Landry, M.D., professor of anatomy; Adolphe Jackson, M.D., professor of midwifery and diseases of women and children; Charles Eusebe Lemieux, lecturer on institutes of medicine and physiology; Hubert Larue, L.M., lecturer on medical jurisprudence and hygiene; Jean Blanchet, M.D., M.R.C.S. Eng., honorary professor; J. E. Landry, director of the museum; Edouard Bilodeau, apparitor.

Faculty of Arts.—This Faculty, when completely organized, will be composed of eleven professors. Two only have as yet been appointed; rev. J. B. A. Ferland, professor of Canadian and American history; T. Sterry Hunt, Dr. in Sciences, Knt. *Légion d'Honneur*, memb. French Geo. Soc. and Am. Soc. Arts and Scien., professor of chemistry.

COLLEGIATE.

This department is the Seminary as it was till 1852, and is under the control of a board composed of a Superior and at least four directors. It is divided into two parts, called the *Grand* and the *Minor Seminary*.

The *Grand Seminary* comprises the classes of Dogmatic and Moral Theology, Holy Scripture, Ecclesiastical History, and other branches necessary for the discharge of the clerical functions.

The course of studies embraces three years at least. No one is admitted to it unless he has followed a complete course of Philosophy and Literature. The students are all boarders, and wear the clerical costume. They pay \$80 for board, but the instruction is gratuitous. A library of 1,700 books is at their disposal.

The *Minor Seminary* comprises nine classes, of which two are in the course of Philosophy, and seven in that of Literature.

In order to be admitted as a student into the *Minor Seminary*, it is necessary to read the maternal tongue (French or English) very correctly, write pretty well, and have some knowledge of grammar.

About thirty gratuities have been founded at different periods and by different persons, for the students of the *Minor Seminary*. About a third of these gratuities are limited to the members of certain families.

A library of about 2,500 volumes is at the disposal of all the students for \$1 per annum.

Fees.—Boarders, \$80 per annum; Day Pupils, \$10.

The actual number of the students in the *Minor Seminary* is 356, of whom 182 are boarders.

QUEBEC SEMINARY.

Superior.—Very Rev. Louis Jacques Cassault, D.D.

Directors.—Rev. Léon Gingras, D.D., rev. Louis Gingras, rev. Michel Forgues, rev. E. A. Taschereau, D.Cn.L., rev. Félix Buteau, rev. Edouard Michel Méthot.

Aggregate members.—Rev. Charles H. Laverdière, rev. Octave Audet.

Auxiliary members.—Rev. Jean François Baillargé, rev. Léandre Gill, rev. Thomas Etienne Hamel, rev. Adolphe Légaré, rev. Ulderic Rousseau.

Grand Seminary.—Rev. L. Gingras, D.D., director; very rev. L. J. Cassault, D.D., and rev. E. A. Taschereau, D.Cn.L., professors of moral theology; rev. Léon Gingras, D.D., professor of dogmatic theology; rev. L. Gill, professor of Holy Scripture.

Minor Seminary.—Rev. E. A. Taschereau, D.Cn.L., director; rev. E. M. Methot, prefect of studies; rev. F. Buteau, professor of natural philosophy and natural history; rev. Oct. Audet, professor of moral and intellectual philosophy and astronomy; rev. A. Légaré, professor of mathematics; rev. E. M. Méthot, professor of rhetoric; rev. C. H. Laverdière, second class; Th. A. Chandonnet, B.A., third class; rev. — Gonthier, fourth class; P. Roussel, B.A., fifth class; P. C. Audet, B.A., and D. Dion, sixth class; Rev. F. Laliberté, and P. Thivierge, seventh class; W. Paxman, and — Bushier, professors of the English language; William Ross and — Lavigne, professors of music; Revs. A. Légaré, U. Rousseau, D. Conthier; and J. Rioux, T. A. Chandonnet, N. Franceur, P. C. Audet, and D. Dion, masters of the boarders.

UNIVERSITY OF MCGILL COLLEGE,

MONTREAL.

The existence of the University of McGill College is due to the late Mr. James McGill, a merchant of Montreal, who by trade had amassed an ample fortune, and left behind him this earnest of his benevolent and generous character. He died in 1813, leaving a will by which he bequeathed in trust to the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, his Estate of Burnside, consisting of some forty-six acres of land in the immediate neighbourhood of the City of Montreal, and now within its limits, and also the sum of £10,000 in money, as a foundation for a University. The bequest was accompanied with the condition that the University should be erected within ten years from his death; and with a natural desire of associating his memory with the Institution founded by his liberality, he enjoined that one of the Colleges should bear his own name of McGill. The Will, however, in so far as the legacy was concerned, was contested by his residuary Legatees, and an obstinate and protracted litigation of some sixteen years was interposed between the benevolence of the founder and the benefit which the foundation was designed to confer. At length, however, in 1829, the Estate of Burnside was recovered from the residuary Legatees, and in 1835, judgment was rendered against them by the Privy Council for the Legacy of \$40,000, with the interest, amounting to \$88,000. The condition of the bequest that the University should be erected within ten years had been previously complied with, by obtaining the grant of a Royal Charter, for that purpose, in 1821. The next step towards giving to the University a practical operation was the establishment of the Medical Faculty in 1829, which, with the interruption of only two years, has ever since continued in active operation. In 1835, the rev Dr. Bethune was appointed Principal of the University, and after some unsuccessful efforts to obtain a change of the very imperfect constitution established by the Charter, and the consumption of much time from misunderstandings between the Governors of the University under that Charter, and the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, which held all the funds, it was at length agreed upon that buildings for the uses of the University should be erected; and accordingly those now standing on the west side of Sherbrooke street were commenced in 1839. The sum expended upon them was \$60,000, and although still in an unfinished state, yet they were sufficiently completed for the reception of Students in 1843. In the latter year statutes were framed for the Government of the College, and a Chair of divinity and two Professorships in the Faculty of Arts were established; and with this addition to the already established Faculty of medicine, the College was formally opened on 7th of September of that year. The Institution thus started was not successful. Its condition at length attracted attention, and in 1850 the Provincial Government was moved by a number of public-spirited gentlemen to aid in an endeavor to place it on a better footing. As a strong antagonism had always existed between the Royal Institution and the majority of the Governors of the College upon subjects essentially affecting its conduct and prosperity, it was deemed advisable, as a first step, to re-construct the former Corporation. New appointments were therefore made to the Royal Institution, of persons selected on the score of their interest in the cause of Education. Of those, several entered upon the duties of their office with zeal and energy. They drew up an elaborate report on the condition of the University, and the course which they thought should be followed for its amelioration, and their recommendations were made the basis of all that has since been done. A draft of a new Charter was prepared, which was finally adopted, and executed by Her Majesty in 1852—the most prominent and important provision of which is that the members of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning are made Governors, ex-officio, of the University.

The corporation of the University now consists of the Governors, Principal and Fellows—three of the latter being elected by the convocation, and act as its representatives in managing the affairs of the University. Under its present government, McGill College has greatly improved. An appeal lately made to the public of Lower Canada for its permanent endowment, has resulted, so far, in the formation of a fund of nearly \$52,000—\$20,000 of which was subscribed by the Messrs. Molson, for the endowment of "the Molson Professorship of History and English Literature."

The course of instruction in Arts is as follows:

First Year.—Classics, modern languages, English literature, mathematics, algebra, history.

Second Year.—Classics, modern languages, logic, higher mathematics, algebra, history.

Third Year.—Classics, modern languages, mental and moral philosophy, calculus, natural philosophy, chemistry. *Optional Studies.*—Hebrew, commercial law, agriculture, engineering.

Fourth Year.—Modern languages, rhetoric, natural philosophy and astronomy natural history. *Optional Studies.*—Hebrew, commercial law, agriculture, engineering.

In Medicine, instruction is given in each branch specified in the requirements. The Lectures in the Faculty of Law comprise every branch of legal study, but special reference is made to Roman jurisprudence as the groundwork of many of the departments of the Law of Lower Canada. The High School Department is intended to provide a liberal education for those designed for business or professions, or who may wish to prepare for entrance into the College.

In the Medical Library there are 2,536 volumes, and in the Arts Library about 1,500. The Museum and Apparatus of both faculties are worth about \$5,200.

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

Visitor.—His Excellency the Governor General.

Governors.—Hon. Charles Dewey Day, LL.D., judge of the Superior Court of Lower Canada, president; hon. James Ferrier, M.L.C., hon. Peter McGill, M.L.C., Thomas Brown Anderson, David Davidson, William Foster Coffin, Benjamin Holmes, Andrew Robertson, M.A., Christopher Dunkin, M.A.

The Governors are members of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning.

Principal.—John William Dawson, M.A., F.G.S.

Fellows.—J. J. C. Abbott, B.C.L., dean of the Faculty of Law, Andrew F. Holmes, M.D., dean of the Faculty of Medicine, rev. W. T. Leach, D.C.L., dean of the Faculty of Art, Henry Aspinwall Howe, M.A. rector of the High School, Brown Chamberlin, B.C.L., Walter Jones, M.D., Alexander Morris, M.A.

The Governors, Principal, and Fellows constitute the Corporation of the University.

COLLEGIATE OFFICERS.

Principal.—John William Dawson, M.A., F.G.S.

Vice Principal.—Rev. W. T. Leach, D.C.L.

PROFESSORS.

Faculty of Law.—Hon. T. C. Aylwin, D.C.L., professor of public and criminal law; J. J. C. Abbott, B.C.L., professor of commercial law; Frederick W. Torrance, M.A., professor of civil law; P. L. Lafrenaye, B.C.L., professor of jurisprudence and legal bibliography; R. G. Lafamme, B.C.L., professor of customary law and the law of real estate.

Faculty of Medicine.—Andrew F. Holmes, M.D., professor of the theory and practice of medicine; George W. Campbell, M.D., professor of the principles and practice of surgery; Archibald Hall, M.D., professor of midwifery and the diseases of women and children; William Fraser, M.D., professor of the institutes of medicine; William Sutherland, M.D., professor of chemistry; William E. Scott, M.D., professor of anatomy; William Wright, M.D., professor of materia medica and pharmacy; R. Palmer Howard, M.D., professor of clinical medicine and medical jurisprudence; D. C. McCallum, M.D., professor of clinical surgery; R. Craig, M.D., demonstrator of anatomy and curator of the Museum.

Faculty of Arts.—Rev. W. T. Leach, D.C.L., professor of logic and moral philosophy; rev. Benjamin Davies, LL.D., professor of classical literature; Henry Aspinwall Howe, M.D., professor of mathematics and natural philosophy; rev. A. DeSola, professor of Hebrew and Oriental literature; John W. Dawson, M.A., F.G.S., professor of natural history and agriculture; Charles F. A. Markgraf, professor of German language and literature; Léon G. Fronteau, B.A., professor of French language and literature; Charles Smallwood, LL.D., professor of meteorology; Edwin Gould, B.A., tutor in history and English literature; Mark J. Hamilton, lecturer on engineering.

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Professor H. A. Howe, M.A., rector; T. A. Gibson, M.A., first assistant master; David Roger, second assistant master; W. Bowman, third assistant master; J. D. Borthwick, fourth assistant master; James Kemp, fifth assistant master; professor Charles F. A. Markgraf, German master; professor Léon G. Fronteau, B.A., French master; James Duncan, drawing master; John Follenus, music master.

BURSAR'S DEPARTMENT.

William Craig Baines, B.A., secretary, registrar, and bursar.

UNIVERSITY OF BISHOP'S COLLEGE.

LENOXVILLE.

This University had its origin in the pressing want of a Theological school for educating candidates for the Ministry of the United Church of England and Ireland in Lower Canada. But it having appeared that to educate them thoroughly there was need of a large amount of means, it was determined to push the effort a little further, and to erect and endow a place of general education. Accordingly, in 1843, measures were adopted and an Act of incorporation obtained (7 Vict. c. 49), for carrying these objects into effect; and in September, 1845, the College was opened in temporary buildings obtained for that purpose until the completion of its own—to which it was transferred in October of the following year. In 1853 the College became a University by a Royal Charter and was empowered to confer degrees "in the several Arts, and the Faculties of Divinity, Law and Medicine"; and held its first public meeting of Convocation for that purpose on the 7th October, 1854.

By the Charter, it is provided that "the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, Principal and professors of the said College, and all persons admitted therein to the degree of Master of Arts, or to any degree in Divinity, Law or Medicine, who shall pay the sum of twenty shillings a year towards the support of the College, shall be members of the Convocation of the said University, and as such shall possess all the powers and privileges in regard to conferring degrees, and other matters as are provided by the regulations of said College." These powers are—to elect the Chancellor and Vice Chancellor; confer all degrees, and prescribe the subjects and standard of examination therefore; appoint, on recommendation of the College Council, examiners (who shall be M.A.'s) to act with the professors of the College, so that each subject shall come under the notice of at least two examiners; and to do such other acts as are consistent with the law, the charter, and the regulations of the College.

The religious tests and exercises prescribed by the regulations, are: that all members of the College shall attend morning and evening service each week day in the College chapel, and on Sunday in St. George's church, Lennoxville; but such students as are not members of the Church of England are not required to attend this latter service, but the service of the church to which their parents or guardians belong. There is no test specified as necessary on taking a degree.

The endowment of the University is derived from private sources, and donations from the Societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts. It has also an annual Parliamentary Grant. There are two "Jubilee scholarships" of the value of \$140 per annum, tenable for three years each. The expense of residence to students for the academic year (40 weeks) is from \$160 to \$180.

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

Visitors.—Right Rev. G. J. Mountain, D.D., D.C.L., Lord Bishop of Quebec; Right Rev. Francis Fulford, D.D., Lord Bishop of Montreal.

Chancellor.—Hon. Edward Bowen, D.C.L., chief justice of the Superior court for Lower Canada.

Vice Chancellor.—Hon. John S. McCord, D.C.L.

Registrar.—E. Chapman, M.A.

COLLEGIATE OFFICERS.

Principal.—Rev. J. H. Nicolls, D.D., Michel Fellow of Queen's Coll. Oxon.

Vice Principal.—Henry Miles, M.A. King's Coll. Aberdeen.

Professors.—Rev. J. H. Nicolls, D.D. Queen's Coll. Oxon., professor of classics; Henry Miles, M.A. King's Coll. Aberdeen, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy; rev. Joseph Henry Thompson, M.A. Queen's Coll. Cantab., Harrold professor of divinity; rev. J. W. Williams, M.A. Pembroke Coll. Oxon., rector of junior department and grammar school.

Bursar.—E. Chapman, M.A.

Librarian.—Rev. J. H. Thompson, M.A.

Corporation of Bishop's College.—Right rev. the Lord Bishop of Quebec, president; right rev. the Lord Bishop of Montreal, vice president.

Trustees.—Hon. E. Hale, M.A., chairman; hon. H. Smith; hon. J. S. McCord, D.C.L.; G. F. Bowen, M.A.; W. Baker, M.A.; B. T. Morris, M.A.; rev. C. P. Reid, M.A.; rev. L. Doolittle, M.A.; rev. R. Lindsay, M.A.; rev. W. Bond, M.A.

College Council.—Rev. J. H. Nicolls, D.D.; H. Miles, M.A.; E. Chapman, M.A.; rev. J. H. Thompson, M.A.

Officers of the Corporation.—E. Chapman, M.A., secretary and auditor; E. L. Montizambert, M.A., honorary counsel; rev. L. Doolittle, M.A., and B. T. Morris, M.A., attorneys.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

C. J. Frémont, M.D., president; Archibald Hall, M.D., A. Von Iffland, M.D., vice presidents; H. T. Peltier, M.D., J. E. Landry, M.D., secretaries; T. W. Jones, M.D., registrar and treasurer.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

For City of Montreal.—Drs. Jones, Munro, Bibaud, Boyer, Fraser, Hall, Sutherland, and Peltier.

For District of Montreal.—Drs. Chamberlain, Smallwood, Weilbrenner, Turcotte, Foster, Sabourin, and Brigham.

For Three Rivers and Districts of St. Francis and Three Rivers.—Drs. Gauvreau, Fowler, Johnson, Badeau, Gilmour, and Glines.

For the City of Quebec.—Drs. Morrin, Landry, Sewell, Frémont, Robitaille, Marsden, Russell, and Jackson.

For the District of Quebec.—Drs. Boudreau, Michaud, Marmette, De Sales Laterrière, Von Iffland, Têtu, and Charest.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

MONTREAL.

Dr. Beaubien, president; Dr. Boyer, secretary; Dr. Trudel, lecturer on midwifery and diseases of women and children; Dr. Beaubien, practice of medicine and pathology; Dr. Monro, principles and practice of surgery and clinical surgery; Dr. D'Orsonnens, chemistry and pharmacy; Dr. Bibaud, anatomy; Dr. Codère, materia medica; Dr. Peltier, institutes of medicine; Dr. Boyer, medical jurisprudence and clinical medicine; Dr. Regnier, demonstrator of anatomy. Hotel Dieu Hospital visited daily.

ST. LAWRENCE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

MONTREAL.

_____, lecturer on midwifery and diseases of women and children; R. L. Macdonell, M.D., theory and practice of surgery; Thomas W. Jones, M.D., anatomy and clinical surgery; A. H. David, M.D., theory and practice of medicine; George E. Fenwick, M.D., materia medica and pharmacy; Henry Howard, ophthalmic and aural surgery; Dr. David, clinical medicine.

Students attending the lectures on ophthalmic and aural surgery will have the privilege of witnessing the practice at the Montreal Eye and Ear Institution during the whole session.

THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF UPPER CANADA.

Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D., Chief Superintendent of Education.
 John George Hodgins, M.A., Deputy Superintendent of Education, and Asst. Editor of the Journal of Education for U.C.
 Thomas Hodgins, LL.B., 1st Clerk of Depart., and Clerk of Statistics.
 A. Johnstone Williamson, Clerk of Correspondence.
 Alexander Marling, Clerk of Accounts.
 Francis Joseph Taylor, Assistant Clerk of Statistics.
 Patrick O'Neil, Messenger of Department.

Map and Library Depository Branch.

Samuel Passmore May, Clerk of Libraries.
 Herbert Butterworth, Depository Salesman.

Thomas I. Churchill, Assistant Clerk.
 Christopher Alderson, Packer and Messenger.

COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Hon. Samuel Bealy Harrison, Q.C., Chairman.
 Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D., Chief Superintendent of Education.
 Right Rev. Armandus Francis Mary de Charbonnel, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto.
 Rev. Henry James Grasett, B.D.
 Hon. Joseph Curran Morrison, Q.C., M.P.P.
 James Scott Howard.

Rev. John Jennings, D.D.
 Rev. Adam Lillie, D.D.
 Rev. John Barclay, D.D.
 Rev. John McCaul, LL.D., president of University College, Member for Grammar School purposes.
 John George Hodgins, M.A., Recording Clerk.

STATE AND PROGRESS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN UPPER CANADA.

The present Educational prosperity of Upper Canada has had its rise in very feeble beginnings. Fifty years ago an unsuccessful effort was made to endow four Grammar Schools and a University; and in 1807 the first Legislative enactment was passed establishing Classical and Mathematical Schools in the eight districts into which Upper Canada was then divided, and endowing them with \$400 per annum each. That established at Kingston, and afterwards at Cornwall, under the mastership of Mr. Strachan (now the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Toronto), was most efficient.

In 1816—nine years after the establishment of the Grammar Schools—the Legislature of Upper Canada passed the first Common School Law for that Province, and appropriated \$24,000 per annum for the maintenance of Common Schools. In 1820 this sum was reduced to \$10,000.

In 1822, a Board of Education for Upper Canada was established for the supervision of the Grammar Schools, and the management of the University and School lands. Some regulations were adopted; and in 1824, an attempt was made to introduce Common and Sunday School libraries. Nevertheless, the zeal of the public in behalf of Education gradually languished; and it was not until 1836 that an effort was made to revive it. An elaborate report was prepared by Dr. Thomas Duncombe, M.P.P., Chairman of the Educational Committee of the House of Assembly, on the state of Education in the various parts of the adjoining Union which he visited. He also prepared a draft of a Bill, which was printed, but never passed. The political crisis of 1837 soon followed, overwhelming in confusion all our affairs, and preventing further attention being given to the subject.

In 1841, however, a Bill was passed restoring our Common Schools, and tracing the outlines of a System of Education. In 1844, the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, the present head of the Department, was appointed. A Canadian himself, and ardently devoted to its advancement, he speedily set himself to reconstruct, upon a broader and more lasting foundation, our entire system of public instruction. As a preliminary step, he devoted a year to the examination and comparison of the system of Education in Europe and America, and embodied the results in a "Report on a system of public Elementary Instruction in Upper Canada." This valuable and comprehensive Report sketches, with a bold and masterly hand, the whole system of public instruction which is now in successful operation among us.

The chief outlines of the system are similar to those in other countries. We are indebted in a great degree to New York for the machinery of our schools, to Massachusetts for the principle upon which they are supported, to Ireland for an admirable series of Common School books, and to Germany for our system of Normal School training. All, however, are so modified and blended to suit the circumstances of the country, that they are no longer exotics, but "racy of the soil." In several important particulars, the system pursued differs from any other on this continent. The chief points of difference are as follow:—

1. It provides for specific religious instruction, and the co-operation and visitation of the local clergy of the various religious persuasions.
2. The chief Executive is a non-political and permanent officer.
3. Taxation for its support is voluntary on the part of the various municipalities.
4. It prohibits the use of foreign books in the English branches of instruction, except by special permission,—thus preventing the introduction of heterogeneous text-books, and those designedly inimical to our institutions.
5. It provides for the supply of maps, school apparatus, text-books, and library books to all the schools, direct from the Department, and grants 100 per cent on local appropriations for this purpose.
6. It provides for pensioning of worn-out teachers.
7. It provides for taking and recording meteorological observations at each of the Senior County Grammar Schools.

The Normal School at Toronto was established in 1847, and annually trains about 100 teachers. A Journal of Education is published monthly by the Department, and sent to each Trustee, Corporation, Local Superintendent, County Clerk, &c., in Upper Canada.

A Model Grammar School is now in process of erection on the Normal School site. It is designed to afford instruction to 100 Pupils, (to be selected from different Counties in Upper Canada,) and to form a sort of Normal School for Grammar School Masters. Meteorological Stations are also about being established throughout Upper Canada in connection with the Senior County Grammar Schools. Instruments and instruction are provided by the Educational Department.

The following statistical extracts exhibit the progress and present state of public instruction in Upper Canada up to the close of 1856:—

No.	Subjects compared.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
1	Population of Upper Canada during the years	883,055						725,879	693,408	650,551	633,289	608,487	587,012	567,028	547,010	527,010
2	Population between the ages of 5 and 16 years	141,143		185,539	202,015	204,580	200,975	241,102	233,364	258,258	282,152	298,487	277,012	257,012	237,012	217,012
3	Count Grammar Schools and Academies	5		25	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
4	Private Schools reported	44		60	65	68	70	72	74	76	78	80	82	84	86	88
5	Normal and Model Schools for Upper Canada															
6	Total Common Schools in operation as reported	1,721		2,610	2,736	2,588	2,727	2,900	2,971	3,059	3,001	3,127	3,244	3,325	3,472	3,619
7	Grand Total Educational Establishments in operation in Upper Canada	10,785		27,060	28,868	27,705	28,833	29,558	30,776	32,149	32,928	33,891	34,315	34,710	35,113	35,516
8	Free Schools reported in operation	No Rep.	No Rep.	No Rep.	No Rep.	No Rep.	No Rep.	No Rep.	No Rep.	252	855	1,062	1,177	1,231	1,282	1,333
9	Total Students attending Colleges and Universities	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	740	773	684	632	751	756	886	1,100	1,335
10	Total Pupils attending Academies and County Grammar Schools	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	1,000	1,120	2,070	2,900	3,859	5,125	4,779	4,779	4,779
11	Total Pupils attending Private Schools	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	1,831	3,448	4,063	3,948	5,135	4,067	6,311	5,218	6,311
12	Total Students and Pupils attending Normal and Model Schools for Upper Canada	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	256	400	370	356	645	735	622	645	622
13	Total Pupils attending the Common Schools of Upper Canada	63,978		96,756	110,062	101,912	124,829	130,739	138,465	151,891	168,129	179,587	194,738	204,168	227,064	251,145
14	Grand Total Students and Pupils attending Universities, Colleges, Academies, Grammar, and Normal and Model Schools	63,978		96,756	110,062	101,912	124,829	130,739	138,465	151,891	168,129	179,587	194,738	204,168	227,064	251,145
15	Total Amount Paid for the Salaries of Common School Teachers in Upper Canada	£41,500		£51,714	£71,714	£97,803	£77,559	£86,069	£88,478	£98,429	£97,827	£107,237	£122,441	£144,717	£170,027	£194,959
16	Total Amount available for the erection or repairs of Common School Houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, Books, Fuel, Stationery, &c	No Rep.	No Rep.	No Rep.	No Rep.	No Rep.	No Rep.	No Rep.	No Rep.	£14,189	£19,354	£25,694	£32,018	£43,968	£54,791	£70,396
17	Grand Total available for Common School Teachers' salaries, the erection and repairs of School Houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	£102,619	£131,384	£159,083	£191,769	£224,818	£269,257	£326,257
18	Amount received by other Educational Institutions	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	£32,854	£36,969	£47,326	£43,264	£44,190	£45,073	£45,073
19	Grand Total available for Educational Purposes in Upper Canada	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	£154,218	£176,074	£206,409	£235,033	£268,908	£314,330	£371,330
20	Total Common School Teachers in Upper Canada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,476	3,277	3,358	3,339	3,395	3,468	3,689
21	Total Male do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,887	2,831	2,891	2,861	2,908	2,968	3,202
22	Total Female do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	789	746	767	778	787	797	787
23	Average number of Months each Common School has been kept open by Public Library Books sent to the Department up to the end of 1856	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
24	Total amount of Public Instruction should present, in one comprehensive tabular view, the actual state and progress of all our Educational Institutions, - Primary, Intermediate and Superior.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

* An Approximation only, - no specific information having been received by the Department. † A decrease, - caused by the introduction of an Entrance Examination for the Grammar Schools. ‡ Increasing Grammar and Normal Schools, &c.

NOTE.-The Returns in the foregoing Table up to the year 1847, are not very complete; but since that period they have been sufficiently so to establish data by which to compare the progress of the Education in this Province with that in other parts of the Empire. The Returns are now pretty extensive, and embrace all Institutions of learning from the Common School up to the University; but hitherto the sources of information regarding this latter class of Institutions have been rather private than official,

NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS

Thomas Jaffray Robertson, M.A., Head Master.
 Rev. William Ormiston, M.A., Second Master.
 Arthur Macallum, Teacher of Bookkeeping, and Master of
 Boys' Model School.
 Thomas Cooper, Teacher of Music.
 David Ormiston, First Assistant Boys' Model School.
 David Fotheringham, Second Assistant Boys' Model School.
 Dorcas Clark, Mistress of Girls' Model School.

Henrietta Shenick, First Assistant Girls' Model School.
Helen Clark, Second Assistant Girls' Model School.
Henry Goodwin, Chairman of Gymnastics and Calisthenics.
William Mundie, Superintendent of Normal School Grounds.
John Murphy, Janitor of Normal and Model Schools.
James Forsyth, Gardener.
James Ryan, } Porters, Messengers, &c.
Thomas Gray, }

The establishment of a Normal School, as necessary to the completion of a national system of education, engaged public attention in 1836; but nothing was accomplished until after the appointment, in 1844, of the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D., as Chief Superintendent of Education. In February, 1846, Dr. Ryerson, after investigating the systems of education in Europe and the United States, submitted to Government his Report on a System of Elementary Education for Upper Canada; and a draft of a School Bill, which obtained the assent of Parliament, 23d May, 1846. On the 1st July following, the Board of Education (now Council of Public Instruction) was appointed, for the purpose of establishing the Normal and Model Schools, and selecting text-books for the Common Schools of the Province. By agreement with the Government, the old Government House of Upper Canada, at Toronto, was granted for the use of the Normal School, until the erection of proper buildings; and after the completion of the necessary arrangements, the institution was formally opened for the admission of students on the 1st November, 1847. The following year the Model School was opened.

On the removal of the Seat of Government from Montreal to Toronto, in 1849, measures were adopted for the immediate erection of buildings for the institution. Accordingly, the Legislature, in 1850, appropriated £15,000 for the purchase of a site and erection of buildings, and an additional £10,000 in 1852,—making in all £25,000. The corner-stone of the new buildings was laid on the 2nd July, 1851, by His Excellency Lord Elgin, and the premises were formally opened on the 24th November, 1852.

The institution consists of a Normal School and two Model Schools: the former, the School of Instruction by Lecture; the latter, the School of Instruction by Practice. The students in the former are young persons whose ages vary from 16 or 18 to 30, and over, while the pupils in the latter are children between the ages of 5 and 16 years. In the Normal School, the teachers in training are instructed in the principles of education and the best methods of communicating knowledge to the youth placed under their care,—are "taught how to teach"; and in the Model Schools they are taught to give practical effect to those instructions, under the direction of teachers previously trained in the Normal School. The Model Schools are designed, by both the system of instruction pursued and the general arrangement, to be the model for the public schools of the Province.

UPPER CANADA.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The University of Toronto was established by Royal Charter, of the 15th of March, 1827, under the title of "King's College." The following year, 3rd of January, 1828, it was endowed, by patent, with a grant of the lands which had been set apart for that purpose by the Crown, in 1798, at the request of the Parliament of Upper Canada. The arrangements having been completed for opening the University, the formal inauguration of the institution and first admission of students took place on the 8th of June, 1843, and its first convocation on the 14th December, 1844.

Various acts relating to the University have been passed by the Provincial Parliaments. In 1853, Parliament passed another Act (16 Victoria, cap. 89), "separating the functions of the University from those assigned to it as a College," and abolishing the Professorships of Law and Medicine, and the rights and privileges of the Convocation, which had been guaranteed in the original charter, and continued and enlarged by the Act of 1849. Under this present Act, the University of Toronto is modelled after the University of London, England, and is governed by a Senate appointed by the Crown. Its functions consist in prescribing courses of study in the Faculties of Law, Medicine, and Arts, and such other branches of knowledge as may be determined; appointing Examiners for ascertaining the proficiency of persons desirous of literary distinction in the appointed subjects of study; and conferring the appropriate Academical Degrees and Honors upon such as attain the required proficiency, and comply with the prescribed regulations.

The officers of the Senate are, a Chancellor, appointed by the Crown, and a Vice-Chancellor, elected by the Senate from amongst its members. There are no Professorships in the University, Examiners, appointed annually by the Senate,—Two in Law, eleven in Medicine, and eighteen in Arts, who hold examinations at such times in each year as the Senate may appoint. In addition to Academical Degrees in the various Faculties, the rewards for proficiency are: Diplomas, Scholarships (conferring a yearly stipend and free tuition in University College), Prizes, and Certificates of Honor.

No fees are charged by this University for Matriculation, Examination, Degree or Diploma.

Visitor.—His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart., M.A., Governor General of British North America.

Chancellor.—Hon. Robert Easton Burns, judge of the Court of Queen's bench.

Vice-Chancellor.—John Langton, M.A., Trin. Coll. Cantab.

Members of the Senate.—Rev. John McCaul, LL.D., president of University College; hon. Adam Ferguson, M.L.C.; hon. Joseph Curran Morrison, Q.C., M.P.P.; David Christie, M.P.P.; Sir William Edmond Logan, Knt., D.C.L., F.R.S., and F.G.S.; James J. Hayes, M.D.; rev. John Taylor, M.D.; rev. Adam Lillie, D.D.; hon. Christopher Widmer, M.D., M.L.C., president of Medical Board; hon. Robert Baldwin, C.B., treasurer of the Law Society; Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D., chief superintendent of education; the principal of Queen's College for the time being; rev. Samuel S. Nelles, M.A., principal of Victoria College; very rev. Angus McDonnell, president of Regiopolls College; rev. Michael Willis, D.D., Primarius professor in Knox's College; the principal of Upper Canada College for the time being; rev. J. Tabaret, superior of Bytown College; Michael Barrett, M.D., president of Toronto School of Medicine; Henry H. Croft, D.C.L., F.C.S.; John B. Cherriman, M.A.; Daniel Wilson, LL.D., F.S.A. Scot.; rev. John Jennings; hon. James Patton, B.C.L., M.L.O.; Oliver Mowat, Q.C.; Patrick Freeland, Registrar.

Bursar's Department.—University and Colleges at Toronto.—David Buchan, bursar; Alan Cameron, cashier or chief clerk; M. Drummond, bookkeeper; James Nation, assistant clerk; William Morrow, messenger.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

On the first establishment of the Provincial University, the functions of instruction as well as of determining the standard of qualifications for University honors and degrees, were combined in the one institution, and were so continued under the University Act of 1849. With a view of adapting the constitution of the University to a system of affiliated Colleges, the Act 16 Victoria, cap. 89, separated these functions, and established University College as a distinct Collegiate institution from the University of Toronto, and under the government of a College Council, composed of a President, Vice-President, and Professors. By the same Act it is provided that there shall be taught in the said College such sciences, arts, and branches of knowledge as the Council may, from time to time, determine, and as may be in accordance with the Statutes of the University of Toronto, respecting the prescribed subjects for examination.

Visitor.—His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart., M.A. Mert. Coll. Oxon., Governor General of British North America, &c., &c.

President.—Rev. John McCaul, LL.D. Trin. Coll. Dub.

Vice-President.—Vacant.

Professors.—Rev. John McCaul, LL.D. Trin. Coll. Dub., professor of classical literature, logic, rhetoric, and belles lettres; rev. James Beaven, D.D. St. Edm. Hall, Oxon, professor of metaphysics and ethics; H. H. Croft, D.C.L. Univ. of Toronto, professor of chemistry and experimental philosophy; George Buckland, professor of the theory and practice of agriculture; J. B. Cherriman, M.A. St. John's Coll., Cantab., professor of natural philosophy; Daniel Wilson, LL.D. Univ. St. Andrews, professor of history and English literature; rev. William Hincks, F.L.S., professor of natural history; E. J. Chapman, F.C.S., professor of mineralogy and geology; James Forneri, LL.D. Univ. Padua, professor of modern languages; G. T. Kingston, M.A. Caius Coll., Cantab., professor of meteorology, and director of the magnetic observatory.

The above professors constitute the College Council.

J. M. Hirschfelder, lecturer on Oriental literature; Rev. Arthur Wickson, M.A. Univ. Toronto, classical tutor; Rev. Alexander Lorimer, librarian; ———, registrar; H. Rowsell, bookseller, printer, and stationer; Daniel Orris, bedel and steward.

UNIVERSITY OF TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

Trinity College owes its establishment to the preserving efforts of the present Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Right Rev. Dr. Strachan. For a long time it had been insisted that one of the chief objects in obtaining the Charter and endowment of the Provincial University, was to provide means for educating the clergy of the Episcopal Church; but Parliament, acting on behalf of the people of the Province, for whose benefit the University was intended, and in further compliance with the request of the successor of the Royal founder, amended the Charter, by abolishing the Chair of Divinity, in 1849. Previous, however, to the opening of the Provincial University, and about two years before the organization of its Faculty of Divinity, the Bishop established a Diocesan Theological College at Cobourg, for the education of candidates for Holy Orders, and appointed one of his chaplains to be Professor of Divinity for his Diocese. This arrangement continued during the existence of a similar professorship in the University; and became the means of educating about nine tenths of the clergy who were ordained during the continuance of the two theological schools.

The Act of 1849, while it abolished the distinctive theological character of the Provincial University, continued its Professors. Measures, however, were adopted, in 1850, for the establishment of a Denominational College; and an appeal was made by the Bishop to the members of the Church of England in Canada and England. The appeal, made at a time when party spirit ran high on political and constitutional questions, was liberally responded to. In 1851, Parliament incorporated the proposed Church institution, by the Act 14 & 15 Victoria, cap. 32, under the title of "Trinity College;" and on the 15th of January, 1852, the College was formally opened for the admission of students. On the 10th of July, of the same year, after correspondence and modification of the original draft, a Royal Charter was obtained, conferring the usual University powers to grant degrees in Divinity, Law, Medicine, and Arts. The Corporation created by the Act consists of the Bishop and such persons as he may appoint to be the Trustees and Council of the College, and may hold property to the value of \$20,000 per annum, subject to the provisions that "the Corporation shall at all times, when called upon so to do by the Governor of the Province, render an account in writing of their property, setting forth in particular the amount of income and from what property derived; also the number of members of the Corporation, the number of teachers and students, and the course of instruction pursued."

This University confers no degree whatever unless the candidate has previously taken the oath of allegiance and supremacy, and subscribed the following declaration: "I, ———, do willingly and heartily declare that I am truly and sincerely a member of the United Church of England and Ireland."

The institution is liberally endowed by private subscriptions of money and lands, and grants from public bodies.

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

Chancellor.—Hon. Sir John Beverley Robinson, Bart., C.B., D.C.L., Chief Justice of Upper Canada.

Vice-Chancellor.—Rev. George Whitaker, M.A., Queen's Coll. Cantab.

Caput.—The Caput consists of the Vice-Chancellor, the Deans of the Faculty of Law and Medicine, and two Masters of Arts, elected annually by Convocation at the first meeting in Michaelmas Term.

COLLEGIATE OFFICERS.

Provost.—Rev. George Whitaker, M.A. Queen's Coll. Cantab.

Professors.—Rev. George Whitaker, M.A. Queen's Coll. Cantab., professor of divinity; rev. John Ambery, M.A., Brasn. Coll. Oxon, professor of classics and logic; rev. Edward K. Kendall, B.A. St. John's Coll. Cantab., professor of mathematics; Henry Youle Hind, M.A., professor of chemistry; James Bovell, M.D., L.R.C.S., Eng., professor of natural theology; George William Strathy, Mus. Bac., professor of music; Abraham James Broughall, B.A., classical tutor; Richard Sanders, B.A., mathematical tutor.

Faculty of Law.—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, D.C.L., Q.C.; hon. Philip M. Vankoughnet, D.C.L., Q.C.

CORPORATION OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

Hon. and Right rev. John Strachan, D.D., L.L.D., Lord Bishop of Toronto.

Trustees.—Rev. Henry James Grasett, B.D.; George William Allan; Lewis Moffatt.

Treasurer.—Hon. George Crookshank.

Council.—Hon. Sir John Beverley Robinson, Bart., C.B., D.C.L., chancellor; rev. George Whitaker, M.A., provost; rev. John Ambrey, M.A., professor of classics and logic; rev. Edward Kay Kendall, B.A., professor of mathematics; ven. George O'Kill Stuart, D.D., LL.D., archdeacon of Kingston; ven. A. N. Bethune, D.D., LL.D., archdeacon of York; rev. Henry James Grasett, B.D.; hon. P. M. Vankoughnet, D.C.L., Q.C., professor of law; George William Allan; John Arnold; Lewis Moffatt; hon. John G. Spragge, vice chancellor of Upper Canada; James McGill Strachan; hon. Sir Allan Napier MacNab, Bart., Q.C., M.P.P.; hon. John H. Hagarty, D.C.L., judge of the Court of Common Pleas; James Lukin Robinson; Samuel B. Harman, B.C.L.; Charles Magrath, B.C.L., secretary and bursar.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE,
TORONTO.

This College was established in the year 1829, by the then Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, Sir John Colborne (now Lord Seaton), as an institution for general education, and which might fitly prepare the way for, and ultimately assist in filling, the Provincial University, then only projected. Having first obtained the concurrence of the College Council to the establishment of a *Royal Grammar School*, he submitted to parliament a plan for its connection with the University; and his proposal having been acceded to, the title of the Royal Grammar School was changed to that of *Upper Canada College*, and the institution opened for the purposes of tuition on the 4th January, 1830. Since then, more than two thousand pupils have been entered on its boards,—many of whom are now occupying distinguished positions in the Province and elsewhere. The institution stands in the same relation to the University, as the Preparatory and High Schools of other Universities, although supported by an endowment of its own, aided by an annual Parliamentary grant. At present it is placed under the management of the Senate of the University of Toronto; but the Principal, Masters, and Teachers are appointed by the Governor.

_____, principal; rev. Henry Scadding, D.D., St. John's Coll Cantab., first classical master; rev. Walter Stennett, M.A., second classical master; William Wedd, M.A., third classical master; James Brown, M.A., mathematical master; Michael Barrett, M.D., first English master; C. Thompson, second English master; J. Dodd, master of commercial department; E. J. Lelièvre de St. Remy, French master; F. B. Tisdell, assistant master for preparatory form; E. C. Bull, drawing master; A. Maul, music master; M. Power, drill master.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE,
KINGSTON.

Queen's College was established by the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the church of Scotland, and was originally incorporated by an Act of the Parliament of Upper Canada, 3 Vict. cap. 35, as *The University at Kingston*. This Act, however, was disallowed, and a Royal Charter granted the following year, bearing date 10th October, 1841, and conferring the title of "Queen's College at Kingston," with power to confer degrees in the several Arts and Faculties. No religious test or qualification is required of persons matriculated, or admitted to a degree, "save only that all persons admitted within the said College to any degree in Divinity shall make the same declarations and subscriptions as are required of persons admitted to any degree in Divinity in the University of Edinburgh." The management of the institution is entrusted to twenty-seven Trustees,—twelve clergymen and fifteen laymen,—appointed by the Synod of the Church; and to a College Senate composed of the Principal and Professors for the time being. In 1846 the property originally vested in the corporation created by the disallowed Act of 1840, was transferred to the corporation of Queen's College by the Act of 9 Vic. cap. 89. The Institution is supported by income from endowment, a grant from the Legislature, subscriptions, and assistance from Church funds. By the Charter, its income may be £15,000 sterling per annum.

Trustees.—Hon. John Hamilton, M.L.C., chairman; Andrew Drummond, treasurer; John Paton, secretary.

Principal.—Vacant.

Vice Principal.—Rev. James George, D.D.

PROFESSORS.

Faculty of Arts.—Rev. James George, D.D., professor of logic and mental and moral philosophy, and interim lecturer on systematic theology; _____, professor of Hebrew, biblical criticism and church history; rev. J. Williamson, LL.D., professor of mathematics and natural philosophy; rev. George Weir, A.M., professor of classical literature.

Faculty of Medicine.—James Sampson, M.D., professor of clinical medicine and surgery; John Stewart, L.R.C.S. Edin., professor of practical anatomy and physiology; John R. Dickson, M.D., professor of principles and practice of surgery; Horatio Yates, M.D., professor of principles and practice of medicine; J. P. Litchfield, M.D., professor of midwifery; Alexander Campbell, professor of forensic state medicine; Fife Fowler, M.D., L.R.C.S.I., professor of materia medica, therapeutics, and pharmacy.

UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA COLLEGE,
COBOURG.

The existence of this College is due to the efforts of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. During the years 1828–9, plans were devised for the establishment of an Academy for the superior education of both sexes; and in 1830, the Conference appointed a committee to collect subscriptions, and select a site for the proposed institution, which they then named *Upper Canada Academy*. After offers of donations of land and money from various parts of the Province, the town of Cobourg was selected, for the liberality of its offer and central position. Upwards of \$28,000 were collected, and in the autumn of 1832 the buildings were commenced. Various circumstances, however, delayed the completion of the work; and it was not until the 18th June, 1836, that the Academy was formally opened. On the 12th October of the same year, a Royal Charter of incorporation was obtained; and also, about the same time, a public grant, principally through the exertions of the chief originator of the College, the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D. In 1841, application was made to Par-

liament for an alteration in the constitution of the Academy and its establishment as a University; and accordingly the Act 4 & 5 Victoria, cap 37, was passed, conferring the usual University powers upon its authorities, under the title of "Victoria College at Cobourg."* Under this Act, the management of the College is entrusted to a Board, composed of nine Trustees and five Visitors, appointed by the Conference; and to a Senate, composed of the President, Professors, Members of the Board, and certain officers of Government, for the time being. The Faculty of Arts has been in operation since 1842. In 1854, an arrangement was made with the Toronto School of Medicine, by which that institution became the Faculty of Medicine of the University. The preparatory department sustains to the College the relation of a Grammar or High School, and is designed to qualify pupils for the University course, or to give them an elementary training in any or all of the following subjects, viz:—Arithmetic, geography, history, English grammar, reading, penmanship, book-keeping, algebra, natural philosophy, French, Latin, and Greek languages. Students presenting themselves for admission into this department, are classed according to their attainments, and instructed in such branches as are deemed most suitable. No religious tests are prescribed; but all students are required to attend divine service on the Sabbath, in connection with whatever church they or their parents prefer. They are also required to attend prayers, with the reading of the Scriptures, in the College chapel, in the morning and evening of each day. The institution is supported by the sale of scholarships, fees, and an annual Parliamentary grant. Its income is limited by the Charter of incorporation to £2000 sterling per annum.

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

The Senate.—Rev. Samuel S. Nelles, M.A., President; The President of the Executive Council, The Speaker of the Legislative Council, The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, The Attorney General for Upper Canada, Solicitor General for Upper Canada, rev. Enoch Wood, rev. John Ryerson, rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D., rev. Richard Jones, rev. Anson Green, D.D., rev. G. R. Sanderson, rev. S. D. Rice, rev. John Douse, rev. Samuel Rose, rev. John Carroll, professor Kingston, M.A., professor Wilson, B.A., rev. professor Whitlock, M.A., hon. J. Rolph, M.D., M.R.C.S. Eng., professor Geikie, M.D., professor Brouse, M.D., professor Bowen, M.D., professor Ogden, M.D., hon. James Ferrier, M.L.C., John Counter, John P. Roblin.

BOARD OF VICTORIA COLLEGE.

Trustees.—Rev. Enoch Wood, rev. John Ryerson, rev. Richard Jones, rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D., rev. Anson Green, D.D., rev. S. D. Rice, rev. S. S. Nelles, M.A., hon. James Ferrier, M.L.C., John P. Roblin.
Visitors.—Rev. Samuel Rose, rev. G. R. Sanderson, rev. John Douse, John Counter, rev. John Carroll.
Officers of the Board.—Rev. Enoch Wood, chairman; rev. G. R. Sanderson, secretary; rev. S. D. Rice, treasurer.

COLLEGIATE OFFICERS.

President.—Rev. S. S. Nelles, M.A.
Faculty of Arts.—Rev. S. S. Nelles, M.A., professor of ethics and metaphysics; William Kingston, M.A., professor of mathematics; John Wilson, B.A. Trin. Coll. Dub., professor of Greek and Latin languages; rev. George C. Whitlock, M.A., professor of French language and chemistry; John Campbell, classical tutor; T. A. Ferguson, mathematical tutor; William Kerr, B.A., tutor in natural science; William S. Thompson, rector of collegiate school; Alexander Burns, assistant teacher; W. A. Whitney, assistant teacher; rev. S. D. Rice, moral governor.

The Lectures in this Faculty are delivered at Cobourg.

Faculty of Medicine.—Hon. John Rolph, M.D., M.R.C.S. Eng., dean of the faculty; Walter B. Geikie, M.D., W. H. Brouse, M.D., Charles A. A. Bowen, M.D., Edwy J. R. Ogden, M.D.

The lectures in this Faculty are delivered at Toronto. Lectures on Medical Chemistry are delivered at University College, by Professor Croft, D.C.L.

REGIOPOLIS COLLEGE,
KINGSTON.

The establishment of this college is due to the late Roman catholic Bishop McDonell, by whom it was first endowed, in 1835, with a grant of nearly four acres within the limits of the city of Kingston, and afterwards by a legacy of real and personal estate. In 1837, it was incorporated by the Act 7 William IV., cap. 56, under the title of "The College of Regiopolis," and in 1845 the Trustees under the will were authorized by the Act 8 Victoria, cap. 79, to convey the legacy to the corporation, and the latter authorized to hold real property to the value of \$12,000 per annum, subject to the following provision: "It shall be incumbent on the said college to submit annually to each of the three branches of the Legislature, if so required, a detailed statement of the real property held by them under this Act, and of the annual revenue arising therefrom."

Very Rev. Angus McDonell, president. Rev. J. O'Brien, B.A.; H. Burns, Isaac McCarthy, and Michael Stafford, professors.

CANADIAN CONGREGATIONAL THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE,
TORONTO.

This Institution was first organised in 1840, for the education of candidates for the ministry of the Congregational Church. A few students had previously been receiving instruction from the Rev. Adam Lillie, while he was pastor of a church in Dundas. The number increasing, a "Congregational Academy" (as it was then called) was founded, and Mr. Lillie appointed tutor, taking charge of all the classes. In 1843, a similar movement took place in the Lower Province, resulting in the establishment of a "Congregational Theological Institute" in Montreal, of which the Rev. J. J. Carruthers, D.D., was tutor in theology, the Rev. H. Wilkes, A.M., in philosophy, and the Rev. H. Miles, (for one year) resident tutor. In 1846, the two were amalgamated, under the name of "The Canadian Congregational Theological Institute," and located in Toronto.

* In 1860, this Act was amended by 13 & 14 Victoria, cap 143, authorizing the removal of the College to Toronto. Notice of application for another removal Act has lately been given.

The course of instruction extends over four sessions of eight months each, and embraces mental and moral philosophy, logic, rhetoric, theology, biblical criticism and interpretation, Jewish antiquities, ecclesiastical history, homiletics, Hebrew, classics, and mathematics. Students are required to pass an entrance examination in arithmetic, English grammar and composition, geography and history; and also an annual examination at the close of each session.

The Congregational Institute is unendowed, but is supported in part by an annual grant from the Colonial Missionary Society in connection with the Congregational Union of England and Wales, and partly by annual subscriptions from the churches of that body in the Province. The annual cost is about \$2400. The premises occupied by it are held on lease, and are situated on the corner of Adelaide and Francis Streets. The management of its affairs is in the hands of a committee chosen by an annual meeting of the subscribers, held at the same time and place as that of the Congregational Union of Canada.

Patrick Freeland, treasurer; Rev. F. H. Marling, secretary; Revs. T. S. Ellierby, A. Lillie, D.D., A. Wickson, M.A., E. Ebbs, J. T. Byrne, and J. B. Robinson; Messrs. Peter Freeland, W. F. Mendell, A. Christie, J. Nasmith, E. Childs, and J. Shaw, committee. The officers of instruction are: rev. Adam Lillie, D.D., theological tutor; rev. Arthur Wickson, M.A., classical, mathematical, and Hebrew tutor.

KNOX'S COLLEGE,

TORONTO.

Knox's college was established about 1844, by the Synod of the Free Church of Scotland, and is designed for the training of its theological students. The course of study extends over three sessions of six months each, commencing in each year on the 1st of October, and ending on the 31st March. No fees are charged for tuition, &c.

Rev. Michael Willis, D.D., professor of systematic and pastoral theology; rev. George Paxton Young, M.A., professor of exegetical theology, with logic, mental and moral philosophy; rev. Robert Burns, D.D., professor of church history, with the evidences of natural and revealed religion; James A. Smith, classical and mathematical tutor.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN DIVINITY HALL,

TORONTO.

Was instituted in 1844, by the Synod of that church, for the theological education of those designed for its ministry. The curriculum consists of four sessions, beginning on the third Tuesday of October, and ending on the second Thursday of April. Students must undergo examination by a Presbytery, both before entering at first, and also before returning each session. There is a prescribed list of subjects for examination, in classics, mathematics, logic, mental, moral, and natural philosophy; as well as in the departments of tuition in the Hall. A fund has been raised for giving Annual Exhibitions of \$30, \$40, and \$44 each; and for these there is an annual examination by the Theological Committee, on the subjects prescribed for examination by the Presbyteries. Rev. John Taylor, M.D., professor.

BYTOWN COLLEGE,

OTTAWA.

This college was founded by the present Roman catholic Bishop of Bytown, and was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1849. The corporation consists of the Roman catholic Bishop of Bytown and the officers of the College, and may hold property to the value of \$8000 per annum. By the 6th section of the Act 12 Victoria, cap. 107, the Corporation is required to lay before Parliament, within fifteen days after the beginning of each session, a detailed statement of its members and property, the number of scholars, and the course of instruction. The course of instruction embraces three principal divisions:—1st. An elementary course; 2nd. A special commercial course for those who do not intend to study Latin and Greek; 3rd. A classical course for those desiring a liberal education.

FEES PER ANNUM.—Full boarders, \$100; half boarders, \$50; day scholars, \$20.

Rev. J. Tabaret, president; Revs. A. Trudeau, A. Soulerin and V. Burtin, professors; Messrs. Mangan, Collins, O'Brien, Lefebvre and Brunet, subordinate professors.

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE,

TORONTO.

This college was opened in 1852, by the Fathers of the Order of St. Basil, under the auspices of the Roman catholic church, and was incorporated by an Act of Parliament in 1854. The Corporation consists of the Roman catholic Bishop of Toronto, and the superior and professors of the college, and may hold property to the value of \$4000 currency per annum. The 4th section of the Act 18 Victoria, cap. 237, provides that "The said Corporation shall lay before the Governor, whenever required so to do, a detailed statement of the number of members thereof, the number of teachers employed in the various branches of instruction, the number of scholars under instruction, and the course of instruction pursued, and of the real and immoveable property, and of the revenue arising therefrom." The course of study is divided into a commercial and a classical department, the former for those who require only a limited education, suitable to the ordinary conditions of life; and the latter for those who are preparing for the liberal professions. The scholastic year commences on the first Tuesday in September, and ends on the first Tuesday after the 15th July.

TERMS PER ANNUM.—Full boarders, \$120; half boarders, \$60; day pupils, \$20; washing and mending \$10; complete bedding, \$8; stationery, \$3; music, \$16; plain drawing, \$2.

Rev. J. M. Soulerin, superior; rev. J. Malbos, treasurer; revs. P. Molony, William Flannery, and C. Vincent, professors; rev. George Northgraves, rev. Francis Rooney, Louis Gibrat, Charles Liverman, John Shea, John P. Kennedy, and B. Maguire, regents.

BELLEVILLE SEMINARY.

This institution is under the direction of the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is designed for the instruction of both sexes. Buildings have recently been erected in the town of Belleville, for the accommodation of about four hundred pupils, and arrangements are now in progress for the formal opening of the Seminary. Pupils are to be permitted to attend such places of worship as their parents or guardians may direct. Rev. J. H. Johnson, principal.

TORONTO SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

This school was established in 1843, and incorporated in 1851, by the Act 14 and 15 Victoria, cap. 155. In 1853 it was affiliated to the University of Toronto, under the operations of the 18th section of the University Act of that year. In 1854, an arrangement was made with the authorities of Victoria College, by which the lecturers of the school were constituted the Faculty of Medicine in the College; but the separate or corporate existence of the school was not affected thereby. In 1856, the lecturers of the Toronto School of Medicine withdrew from their connection with Victoria College, and continued their school in the same manner as before; and it is now conducted solely as an affiliated Medical School of the University of Toronto.

The course of instruction embraces the subjects stated below. Lectures on chemistry and botany are delivered in connection with the course in arts at University College. Ten Scholarships in medicine, each of the value of \$120, are annually offered for competition by the University.

Matriculated students have also access to the University library. No fees are required for matriculation or graduation.

Session.—The session commences on the first Monday in October, and ends on the last Saturday in March, of the following year.

OFFICERS.—M. Barrett, M.A., M.D., president; W. T. Aikins, M.D., secretary-treasurer.

LECTURERS.—W. T. Aikins, M.D., surgical anatomy and surgery; H. H. Wright, M.D., practice of medicine; M. Barrett, M.A., M.D., institutes of medicine; U. Ogden, M.D., materia medica and therapeutics; J. Rowell, M.D., descriptive and general anatomy; ———, midwifery and diseases of women and children; prof. Croft, D.C.L. chemistry, theoretical and practical; rev. prof. Hincks, F.L.S., botany and histology; J. Lennon, M.D., demonstrator of anatomy.

MEDICAL BOARD OF UPPER CANADA.

The Medical Board of Upper Canada holds its meetings in the Toronto General Hospital, on the first Monday in January, April, July and October, in each year, and is composed of the following gentlemen:—Hon. Christopher Widmer, F.R.C.S. Eng., president; Charles Gardner, M.D., secretary; W. O. Gwynne, M.B., William Durick, H. William Beaumont, F.R.C.S. Eng.; George Herrick, M.D.; W. B. Nicol, M.D.; Joseph Hamilton, M.D.; hon. John Rolph, M.R.C.S.; Joseph Workman, M.D.; Edward McHadder, M.C. and F.R.C.S. Eng.; John Scott, M.D.; James Richardson, M.D.; John Small, M.D.; Norman Bethune, M.D.; Francis Badgley, M.D.; James Sampson, Kingston; H. Smith, Ancaster; James Wilson, Perth; Basil R. Church, Mirickville; W. H. Prowse, Prescott; Robert Edmondson, Brockville; W. H. Howard, Farmersville; Henry H. Wright, Toronto; William Allison, Markham; Roderick McDonald, Cornwall; George H. Park, Hamilton; John Fraser, Pelham; Thomas T. Macklem, Chippawa; Ephraim Cook, Norwich; George Southwick, St. Thomas; William Aikins, Toronto.

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